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WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1893-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

THE SENATE JOURNAL

That of October 17 is a Bulky and Unique Document.

A LONG LEGISLATIVE DAY.

It Covered Fourteen Calendar and Twelve Working Days.

IT WAS NOT READ TODAY.

One mark of the close of the silver fight is to be found in the calendar of the Senate. This interesting periodical has suffered a suspension for two weeks and today resumes publication, "very much enlarged." Since the legislative day of Tuesday, October 17, began on the calendar day of the same mark and ended only last evening. the calendar of the Senate issued on that fine morning a fortnight ago, was still in of its trance and appeared as an eightpager, quite up to date. The familiar line, "Unfinished Business, H. R. 1," is gone. Below is a long list of proposed legislative

Started Out Afresh.

fresh with a brand-new prayer by Chaplain Milburn, whose religious talent has not been in demand for these fourteen days. He was quite as brief as usual and made no reference to the unfortunate past. Then he went down on the floor, and, led by his attendant, made the rounds of the Senators whose hands he wanted to shake. On the secretary's desk lay a great stack

of typewritten manuscript, containing fully one hundred pages. It was "yesterday's journal." Journal Clerk Spencer smiled quizzically as Secretary Cox arose and wearily lifted the document, as the Vice President directed its reading. Reading the Journal.

He had no taste for the job of reading the book. It would have occupied him for an hour, and he paused and glanced appealingly toward Senator Sherman, who has no taste, either, for such literature. But the tall Ohloan was deep in a newspaper and did not notice the predicament of the secretary. So the latter started in to read, telling the old story of how Senator Dolph unwittingly started the great filibuster by trying to amend the journal of Monday, October 16. As the familiar sounds of the legislative lingo reached his ears, Senator Sherman aroused himself and listened for a single aroused himself and listened for a single brief moment. Then he arose and entered an objection to the reading of the journal. as a waste of precious time. Mr. Cox smiled gratefully and laid the manuscript down with a sigh, while the Vice President put the question, which was agreed to, and the mail became to grind once more. mill began to grind once more.

A Unique Document. This journal is a unique document. It will when printed and bound up with its brethren be the largest ever put in type. That does not signify necessarily that the lative day of October 17 is the longest on record, for it has a rival that it only approaches by one-half. This was the ended just thirty days later, on the 2d of March. This long day was made necessary by the provisions of the law creating the famous electoral commission that seated President Hayes. No adjournment was taken from that of January 31 to the afternoon of March 2, when, all the complicated affairs of the election tangle having been straightened out to the satisfaction of republicans and the disgust of democrats, the gavel finally fell and the Senate adjourned. But by a resolution the journal of that long day was kept from day to day, and on each calendar day there was the regular morning business. So each installment of the journal was brief, and there was no such document as that approved this mornis journal tells the whole story of the

telescopic Tuesday, which lasted over four-teen calendar days and represented twelve ctual days of labor.

ANXIOUS TO GET AWAY.

Senators Now Desire an Adjournment or a Recess.

Senators are showing considerable impatience now that the silver fight is over for either an adjournment or a long recess of the Senate. This feeling was evidenced this morning by a remark dropped by Senator Hoar. Senator George of Mississippi was asking permission for the committee on agriculture and forestry, of which he is chairman, to sit during recess. Mr. Hoar interrupted to ask what prospect there was of an adjournment of the Senate.

"I do not wish to pry into any legislative secrets," he said, "but it would be gratifying to many Senators on this side to know what are the plans of those on the other side in respect to the length of the session. the Senator from Maryland (Mr. orman) may be able to throw some light on the question."

in the way of adjournment or a recess was the bill amending the Chinese exclusion act. It was important, he said, that action be It was important, he said, that action be taken on this bill before the session is end-ed, and he thought that that measure might have to be taken up. Beyond that, however, he saw nothing in the way of an adjournment or a recess.

The bill to which he refers has been re-

ferred to the committee on foreign rela-tions and reported back by Senator Gray without amendment. It is now on the calendar of the Senate and there is nothng to prevent its being taken up and con-

idered at any time.

Against Adjournment.

Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin does not approve of the suggestion that Congress at once adjourn. "I think," he said to a Star reporter this morning, "that the interests of the country and of the party would be served if Congress should continue its session until the time the regular session convenes. There is nothing to be gained by an adjournment at this time, and on the contrary, if we remain in session and go ahead with the ordinary business of Congress we may hope for an early adjourn-ment of the regular session. There is a as well get at it now. It would certainly demonstrate to the country that we are not disposed to shirk our work, and from a party point of view it would be a good for the democrats after this hard to go ahead with other business which will attract public attention and interest. fore them will be more apt to work diligently and act promptly if Congress is in session waiting for them."

Filling Vacancies. Difficulty is being experienced by the War Department in filling existing vacancies in the medical department of the army. In a recent examination of forty candidates only five were found qualified for appointment. The examination is exceedingly rigid and thorough. All the candidates are graduates of medical schools of good standing. The five successful men will be appointed assistant surgeons with the rank of first lieutenant and in five years they will have the rank of captain. They are W. W. Quinton of New York, W. H. Wilson and A. C. Porter of Maryland, D. C. Howard of Massachusetts and T. C. Brattan of South Carolina. Another nation will be held soon to fill the remain-

Dr. Francis Merchant Tells of Ex-Governor Shepherd's Work.

Packing Eleven Tons of Silver on Mules-Gov. Shepherd on a Silver Ratio-The Mines.

Dr. Francis D. Merchant, who arrived in this city last Thursday with Mrs. Alex. R. Shepherd and Miss Shepherd, is very well known in this city, where he lived as a boy. Of late years he has been associated with ex-Gov. Shepherd at the latter's mines at Batopilas, Mex., eight days' journey from Chihuahua, the nearest point on the railroad. He is consequently in a position to speak of the governor and his plans. Talking to a Star reporter today Dr.

Merchant said: 'conducta' of \$153,000. To transport this provide that each morning after the reading immense amount of bullion-about eleven tons-there were required ninety-two mules the House various communications and and a guard of twenty-six men. These eleven tons of silver have to be removed vious day, among them House bills with from the pack saddles at night and re- Senate amendments. There is considerable force up to this morning, when it came out placed in the morning. This was the larg- eagerness not only on the part of the reest single conducta that has ever left Batopilas in the history of the mineral, and bill, to have it disposed of now as quickly Gov. Shepherd was correspondingly happy. The silver is minted in Chihuahua, where ing laid before the House this morning exwe have practically free coinage, for there is only the federal tax of 1-2 per cent upon The Senate, like the calendar, started out the silver and a state tax of 2 per cent. Then the owner of the bullion can have it minted and receives his quota of silver dol- Bland and other silver men say that they lars from the mint. The plan works very well. Silver is the only currency in use in Mexico. The state banks must have sufficient silver dollars in their vaults to cor- delay. The first thing tomorrow morning respond to the number of their notes in the bill will be taken from the Speaker's issue, and there is a regular monthly in- table. Mr. Wilson will move to concur in spection by the government examiner of the Senate amendments and Mr. Bland will

the condition of the banks. "Gold is very scarce. During a residence of four years in Mexico I have only seen one twenty-dollar gold piece and several ten-dollar gold pieces. During the recent financial depression in the United States there was a failure of only one bank in Mexico. The government of Mexico, although laboring under the greatest of disadvantages from the depression of its only currency, silver, met its obligations and paid the interest upon the debt in gold.

"And it will continue to do so. Mexico has a wise administration in that of President Diaz, and he has a cabinet composed of men of great sagacity, which includes such men as Mariscal, Romero Rubio, and

"You ask whether the decline in the production of silver affects Governor Shep-herd's business. Up to the present time he has not felt very much inconvenience, for he has been occupied in paying off the Mexican debt, and of course the silver has been received dollar for dollar, but now that the silver has to be exported to meet obligations in the United States, and for the purchase of mining machinery, &c., the shoe begins to pinch, for a Mexican silver silver dollar.

"Governor Shepherd's idea as to the best the Voorhees bill by providing for the method of arranging the matter is by free coinage of the standard silver dollar." celebrated day of February 1, 1877, which means of a universal bimetallism, I imagine, giving silver its value as money as compared with gold at a ratio of sixteen to twenty to one. I have often heard him say that he would be contented with twenty to one, just to get something settled, and do away with the fluctuation which is now so damaging to all business, and especially to that of mining. He, however, is not going to be left on the silver business, as any of kind of a man.

"Mexico has a great deal of gold but it has not been developed in that direction, for everyone has wanted silver. Now. however, that silver is down, there is iderable exploration work going on in the gold fields, and Gov. Snepherd is among the explorers, and is putting through a scheme to get a concession from the Mexican government for a gold zone, which will probably be as large as the silver zone. I do not think that there will be any doubt about his getting it, for the reason that President Diaz has always extended all the aid in his power to men of Mr. Shepherd's caliber, of whom, as the president himself has remarked, there are too few in Mexico President Diaz remarked upon one occasion that with five such men as Gov. Shep herd in the country they would have a rev-olution, but not of the kind to which they were formerly accustomed, but a great in dustrial revolution, which would place the country in a condition second to none in the world, for it is a country of great un

developed resources. The Batopilas Mines.

"The Batopflas business is in fine condition at present, and things are shaping themselves so that in a few years it will be the most productive minerald field in the world, as it is now the most productive in Mexico. In the old mine of San Miguel. from which the greater part of the silver has come in the last month, the silver is

found, and time and hard work are proving that he was right, as they have done in regard to his improvements in Washington. The other mines of the company are in good condition.

"Mr. Shepherd's health has been fairly good, and he has by a close attention to the laws of hygiene avoided the infirmities which are prevalent about him all the time. "He fully intended paying a visit to the

having made such a resolve it would be im-possible to move him. I expect that he will come to the states next year. "My visit was very unexpected, and I re-turn to Mexico Thursday, where I will remain until Mr. Shepherd decides to come

A TELEGRAPH BOARD.

A Government System of Lines Proposed by Senator Butler.

Senator Butler has introduced a bill to establish a government system of telegraph | thereto." lines. It directs the organization of board, to consist of the Secretary of State. the Secretary of War and the Postmaster General, to arrange a system of trunk line telegraphs connecting the various sections of the country with the city of Washington. with connections along these lines at such cities as shall best subserve the public cities as shall best subserve the public good. This system is to be carried on as a except that a lower rate is allowed for press messages than for current business. The carrying on of the telegraph business by individuals or corporations is not proh An appropriation of \$5,000,000 is made to begin the work.

Naval Changes. Among prospective important changes in the navy is the relief of Commodore Carpenter from command of the navy yard at Pertsmouth, N. H., and the detachment of Commodore Sicard from command of the monitor Miantonomoh, with orders to com-mand the Portsmouth navy yard. Commodore Carpenter will be placed on wait-ing orders. Capt. Kane, recently detached from the New York navy yard, will probing orders. Cap ably be detailed to command the Miantono- celebration. The volume will undoubtedly

MEXICAN SILVER MINES. NOW IN THE HOUSE. THE QUESTION OF CLOTURE. HOUSE AND SENATE.

Probable Course of Action on the Voorhees Repeal Bill.

MR. BLAND'S DETERMINATION

He Will Offer a Free Coinage Amendment.

NO DELAY EXPECTED.

late to be sent to the House yesterday, it cannot under the rules of the House be laid "We left Batopilas October 6, with a before that body until tomorrow. The rules of the journal the Speaker may lay before documents which were received the prepeal men, but many of the opponents of the as possible, but this rule precludes its be-

> cept by unanimous consent. To Take the Regular Course. A number of the silver men have express ed willingness to give this consent, but Mr. prefer to have the measure take the regular course, granting to it no special privilege, though they get no advantage by this slight endeavor to have it sent to committee. He disclaims any purpose of delay in his desire to have the bill go to committee, but says wants the regular order followed.

> To Be Settled by a Majority Vote. This question is subject to settlement by majority vote in the House, and there is no question of there being a majority in favor of immediate concurrence in the Senate amendment, which would dispose of the bill as far as Congress is concerned. There are some of the members of the House who wish to discuss the measure briefly before action and it may be that an agreement to permit this will be entered into provided but a short time is required for discussion. Apparently there is nothing to delay an adjournment after this measure has been disposed of and one will be taken not later than twenty-four hours after the bill has been acted on.

Mr. Bland's Determination.

Mr. Bland proposes to offer an amendment to the Voorhees bill when it is laid before the House providing for the re-enactment of the law of '37, which is for free coinage. This amendment will, of course, dollar is worth only fifty-seven cents at the present time, although its intrinsic value is the same as that of the United States of the special session.

good the declaration that has come to us in

"When do you think the bill will be dis-posed of?" he was asked.
"Oh, probably by the end of the week."
"Will that be sufficient time for the proposed amendment in which "I don't know that they will want to discuss it; but if they do, there should be no arbitrary limitation of the debate. The vote must be upon the naked question should have had free coinage of silver by this time had it not been for these alleged

What Mr. Tracey Says. Mr. Tracey (N. Y.), chairman of the executive committee of repealers in the House, said: "After the reading of the journal tomorrow the Speaker will lay the bill before the House, and Mr. Wilson will move to concur in the Senate amendment, and on that ask the previous question. That will give half an hour for debate. The silver men will also have an opportunity to move to commit, which is not debatable, and to amend by inserting a new section, if they desire."
"Is not half an hour rather a short time for debate?" he was asked.
"I don't see any necessity for more. The

silver men, however, were offered more time

Speaker Crisp expects the House to dispose of the silver bill at tomorrow's session, and that Congress will adjourn Thursday or Friday. "I see nothing to prevent our getting away by that time," he said. "Congress will adjourn, in my opinion; not take a recess. The latter would necessitate a return to Washington the week before the beginning of the regular session in orde

on the question."

"There are no legislative secrets as far as I am concerned," retorted Senator George, who went on to press his request, which was granted in a few moments Senator Gorman arose and replied to Senator tor Hoar, saying that he was willing to be perfectly frank speaking of the matter.

"Gov. Shepherd's works have been principally done in lower levels of the mine, for with the great common sense which is his characteristic he said that his idea was could be taken up for action at once by the said that a bill received from the Senator day; the day it was received from the Senator day in the day it was received from the Senator day it was received from the day it was received fro The construction by Speaker Crisp that adoption of an ordinary motion for purpose, and that such action had been frequently taken in the House.

Defends His Decision.

The matter was presented to Speaker Crisp, who said, in comment thereon, that he did not recall any particular bill that had been taken up by the House on the day it was received from the Senate. "If a motion world's fair, but, seeing the critical condition of the silver question, resolved that it was his duty to stay by his business. And must have been done under the assumption that unanimous consent was given.'

"But, admitting that the rule has been ignored and the question decided by a majority vote upon a motion, it is not less the duty of the chair to hold that unanimous consent is required to take up a bill received from the Senate the same day. when his attention has been called to the rule. Of course," continued Mr. Crisp, "on the last day of a session, many bills are acted upon immediately after coming over from the Senate, otherwise they would fail entirely. But this action is based wholly upon the unanimous consent of the Hous

THE CAPITOL CORNER STONE. The Proceedings to Be Printed in a

Handsome Souvenir Volume. Senator Voorhees today introduced in the Senate a bill providing for the printing of the proceedings of the recent celebrapart of the postal system of the country, and discrimination in rates is prohibited, the corner stone of the Capitol. The bill, which was referred to the committee on printing, appropriates \$5,000, or as much as may be necessary, for the publication in an appropriate form of all the matters connected with the celebration, including the speeches, order of exercises and various incidents of the day. This book, which will prepared at the government of the occasion as the printing committee may direct. Six thousand copies are to be issued, 3,500 of which are for the House, 1.500 for the Senate and 1,000 for distribution by the citizens'2committee of arrangements, of which Mr. Lawrence Gardner is chairman. Mr. Voorhees introduced the bill in his capacity of the select committee of the Senate to conduct the ceremonies

A Significant Resolution Introduced by Senator Blackburn.

Probability That Senator Hill's Rule With Some Amendment, Will Be At Length Adopted.

The still, small voice of cloture was heard in the Senate this morning. It came in the form of a resolution introduced by Senator Blackburn, chairman of the committee on rules, as follows: "Resolved, that the committee on rules be

instructed to inquire and report to the Sen-

ate what revision of or amendments to the rules, if any, should be adopted to secure The Voorhees bill passed the Senate too a more efficient and satisfactory disposition of the business of the Senate." This resolution was adopted without revision. It will be remembered that Senator Blackburn was quoted as saying when Sen-

ator Platt first introduced his resolution providing for a cloture rule in the midst of the silver fight that such a rule could never be reported from his committee while the fight was in progress. He took a determined stand against any revision of the rules pending the settlement

of the silver question, but on two or three occasions voted to compel a member Senator to vote who had sat silent during a roll call. It now appears as though it has been determined by the managers on the democratic side to let the committee on rules take all the propositions that had been rules take all the propositions that had been submitted looking to cloture, which now aggregate upward of a dozen, and from them formulate the best rule that can be desired to put an end to unlimited debate. It is generally thought that the rule introduced by Senator Hill and afterward reintroduced by Senator Voorhees with a slight amendment will be reported. This rule provides that after thirty days' debots. rule provides that after thirty days' debate on any proposition, bill or resolution it shall be in order for any Senator to move to fix a day on which a vote shall be taken, and such a motion shall not be debatable or

PENSION OFFICE REDUCTIONS. The List Will Not Be Given Out by

the Authorities. The list of reduction which took place vesterday in the pension office is still in

hiding. The officials will throw no light on the matter. They maintain that as a reduction in rank is a reflection upon the efficiency of those reduced the suppression of this news is only merciful to the victims. Others interested in the matter declare that this reason for suppression is a sham. They say that it is merely to cover up

partisan methods. Personal preferences may also be pandered to under this system may also be pandered to under this system of secret promotion; personal spleen may be vented on unfortunate clerks by secret reduction or dismissal. They think that the public should know the status of its em-

Some of the Victims.

One of those injured in yesterday's cyclone was William F. Eaton, the veteran attache of the government. He was appointed from New York on June 8, 1869, and to the position he held on July 14, 1884. a republican.

informed on what he considers reliable naturalized citizens of the country, considauthority, was also reduced from \$1,800 to ered himself as good, in every respect, as \$1,600. He was appointed from the twenty- any man born in the country. The naturthird congressional district of Pennsylvania alized citizens had well earned for themon April 7, 1881, and to his present position on August 17, 1882. His politics could not be learned, but The Star man was told that he

Acting Commissioner Dominick I. Murphy stated to a reporter for The Star this afternoon that he could see no good reason why a list of those who had been promoted might not be given to the public. But a contrary rule of the department stood in the

GOING TO ENGLAND.

Mr. Roosevelt the New Secretary to Our Embassy.

Several interesting stories are told in connection with the change in the office of secretary of the United States embassy at London, whereby Mr. Roosevelt of New York succeeds Mr. Henry White of Maryland. The nomination of Mr. Roosevelt was in place of Mr. White "resigned," but it was not stated that the resignation of Mr. White was "per request." It is understood that Mr. White was requested to resign on the general ground of his politics and on the special ground of having spoken disrespectfully of President Cleveland. On receiving a broad intimation that his nation would be most acceptable, Mr. White, who was then in Baltimore on leave of ab-sence, came over to Washington and placed his resignation in the hands of Secretary Gresham.

Mr. Roosevelt, who succeeds him, is a sonin-law of the late William Astor, and consequently is related by marriage to Mr. James J. Van Alen, recently appointed minister to Italy.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

It Will Select a Chaplain for the House and a Campaign Committee. A caucus of democrats will be held in

the hall of the House this evening at 8 o'clock to select a chaplain of the House to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Rev. Mr. Haddaway. There are a number of candidates for the place, and their friends are doing some lively campaigning for them today.

Among the candidates who have forward more prominently are Rev. I. W. Canter of the Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Church; Rev. Mr. Bacchus of Maryland, Rev. E. B. Bagby of the Ninth Street Chastian Church, Rev. Mr. Thomas of the Gay Street Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Jones of Methodist Church. The chaplainer pays \$900 per year and is in much demand, for the duties occupy only a few minutes

congressional campaign committee.

Pardons have been granted by the President in the case of Marion Douglass, con- passed. victed in South Carolina of violating the postal laws; in the case of Jackson Warmack, convicted in Alabama of violating internal revenue laws, and in the case of Claude E. Jones, convicted in the District of Columbia of assault, and sentenced Jannary 30 last to four years' imprisonment in the District jail. In the case of Jones the pardon is granted on conditions. The President says: "This act of clemency is based entirely upon pity for the convict's mother. Let the pardon be especially conditioned upon the convict's abstinence from drinking any kind of intoxicating liquor for the period of three years from date of pardon-the pardon to be void if the condi-The application for pardon was denied in the case of Frank Wilson, convicted in lowa of counterfeiting.

The Last Montgomery.

Reports received at the Navy Department show that the cruiser Montgomery, as a result of her recent grounding on Black Ledge, near New London, just prior to her trial trip, will require the repair of three cracked frames and the replacement of twenty-seven hull plates, a job of at least three weeks' time. This vessel was name Secretary Tracy, at the instance of Secre-tary Herbert, then chairman of the House Secretary Tracy, at the instance of committee on naval affairs. It is the tenth vessel of the name in the navy. Most of its boulevards of the city and the convenience predecessors were named, however, in honored the people, but the people of New Jersey had not been accorded the same right.

The Repeal Bill is Presented, but Goes Over on Objection.

NATURALIZATION LAWS DISCUSSED.

Urgent Deficiency Bill Sent to a Second Conference.

ROUTINE SENATE WORK.

The Senate joint resolution for the transfer to the state of Illinois of the model battleship Illinois was laid before the House and was, on motion of Mr. Cummings (N Y.), taken up and passed.

House bills authorizing the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railroad Company to construct railroad bridges over Caddo Lake near Morgansport, La., and over Sulphur river, Ark., were taken from the calendar and passed.

The committees having been called for reports, Mr. Joseph (N. M.) from the committee on territories, reported a bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into the Union, and it was placed on the calendar. To Sit During Recess.

Mr. Sayers (Tex.), chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported resolution authorizing that committee to sit during the recess-to be convened at such time as the chairman may order, and it was agreed to.

The bill to amend the naturalization laws was then taken up and Mr. Oates (Ala.) went on with the argument which he began yesterday. He suggested several amend-ments, one of them being that nothing in the bill shall be construed as affecting the property rights of aliens. These rights, he said, were in a very confused condition and needed revision, so as to put clearly on the statute book all of those rights that were consistent with the powers of the govern-ment on the one hand and with its duties

The Repeal Bill Presented.

At 12:50 the secretary of the Senate appeared at the bar of the House and delivered a message from the Senate announcing the passage of the silver purchase repeal bill, with an amendment, in which the concurrence of the House is requested. As the message was delivered Mr. Fitch (N. Y.) and other members in his vicinity

(N. Y.) and other members in his vicinity indulged in handclapping as a form of exultation, but it was hushed down, and there was no attempt to continue or repeat it. The bill was handed up to the Speaker and laid on his desk, where it was allowed to remain for the present.

The discussion of the naturalization bill was resumed. Mr. Oates yielded the five minutes left to him to Mr. Goldzeir (Ind.).

Mr. Campbell (N. Y.) served notice that he was opposed to the bill.

he was opposed to the bill In Behalf of Naturalised Citisens. Mr. Goldzeir also served a like notice. From the bottom of his heart he was op-He served notice on the gentleman from Wilson N. Paxton, so a Star reporter was Alabama (Mr. Oates) that he, as one of the selves the right to be treated in every respect like all citizens. He had stood recentspect like all citizens. He had stood recent-ly on the battlefield at Fredericksburg, Va., where Meagher led his Irish brigade, and where his men had cemented their love of the country with their hearts' blood. He had stood on the very spot where his near-est of kin had fallen, leading on his regi-ment in a forlorn hope. As he stood there he thought of the stream of blood of adopted

citizens who died fighting in the cause of The statements in the report as large proportions of foreigners in the alms houses, prisons and insane asylums h sailed as utterly untrue; and dates tried to interrupt him and to assert their correctness Mr. Goldzeir declined If the committee, he said, had gone to the

trouble of consulting the census tables they would never have penned such an infamous slur on the good name and fame of th

To Bring Up the Repeal Bill. At 1:30, the consideration morning hour having expired, Mr. Livingston (Ga.) unexpectedly asked unanimous consent to take up the silver bill at once. His proposition, as he defined it, was to devote today and tomorrow to its consideration, in ten minute speeches, and at 5 o'clock tomorrow proceed to a vote. He said this was fair to those who diffeerd from the Senate on this question, and that if any friend of silver bjected, he was afraid that the time for he consideration of the bill would be very considerably shortened. Many of the members, he said, desired to get home, and, recognizing that action was inevitable

they desired that it should be taken as speedily as possible. Urgent Deficiency Bill.

The urgent deficiency appropriation bill was sent to a second conference and at 2 o'clock the House went into committee of the whole on the bankruptcy bill. Mr. Wolverton (Pa.) addressed the House in favor of the measure.

THE SENATE.

A bill was reported from the judiciary committee today by Mr. Pugh (Ala.) to pro vide for the time and place for holding the term of the United States circuit and district courts in the state of South Dakota. The amendments recommended by the committee were agreed to and the bill was

passed. Mr. Walthall (Miss.), from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to extend for one year from the time they become due final payments on entries under the The caucus will also select a democratic desert land act. Mr. Walthall and Mr. Power (Mont.) stated that, owing to recent events in the Senate, the people of the silver states were in financial distress and that some relief was necessary. The bill was

Bids for Supplies.

Mr. Cockrell, from the joint commission to inquire into the status of the laws governing the business af the executive departments in Washingon, reported favorably the bill passed yesterday by the House to provide for a uniform system of obtain ing bids for supplies for the departments Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Cockrell of the conference committee to consider the urgency deficiency bill reported a disagreement, and asked that the Senate amendments be insisted on. The disagreement was on an item of \$22,088, for pay of clerks to Senators and per diem clerks to committee during the recess of the Fifty-first Congress. The New York Bridge Bill.

On motion of Mr. Hill (N. Y.) the bill granting the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company authority to construct a bridge between New York and New Jersey was taken up, and the amendments reported by the committee on commerce were agreed to. Mr. McPherson (N. J.) objected that the

bill would destroy the harbor of New York. The people of New York had been given the right to oversee the construction of the bridge, to the end that its approaches should be so constructed as to interfere as

TELEGRAMS POUR IN Congratulating the President on the Silver

Victory.

How the News Was Received at the White House-The Cabinet Meeting Today.

The President and his cabinet are extremely gratified at their silver victory in Congress and make no effort to conceal their joyful feeling, in a perfectly dignified way, of course. They refuse, however, to say anything on the subject for publication. Private Secretary Thurber said this morning that the President is very much pleased HIS MEANINGLESS BABBLE. of course at the result, but that he has no statement to make in regard to it.

When the vote was taken in the Senate last night the result was immediately telegraphed to the White House, where Mr. Thurber was in waiting for it. It was so agreeable to him that he could

not wait for details and jumping into a waiting carriage told the driver to drive him to "Woodley" as fast as possible. There he found the President awaiting him

no time to spare for visitors.

The cabinet met promptly at 11 o'clock, a full attendance of members, for the first time in several weeks. It is assumed that although the financial situation engrossed the principal share of attention, other mat-ters of importance were also considered, in-cluding the policy of the government in the Brazilian affair.

A flood of telegrams streamed into the

White House during the day, congratulat-ing the President on the success of his efforts to restore the public confidence by the suspension of silver purchases. They began ticking into the telegraph office of the White House as soon as the

The House Committee Will Go Right

The House Committee Will Go Right
Along Regardless of Recess.

The adjournment of Congress until the commencement of the regular session in December will not make any difference to the committee on appropriations of the House. The majority of its members will remain in the city and engage upon the work of preparing the appropriation bills. The annual estimates will not be formally willing. For my part, I stand ready to The annual estimates will not be formally submitted to Congress until the beginning of the regular session, but the committee is receiving proofs of them as fast as they are prepared and using the figures as a basis for their work. About four-fifths of the estimates for the legislative bill are already in, and the committee is working on

them.
Some of the members who have state elections in November will go home to vote, but that will not interfere seriously with It is considered very likely that the legis-lative bill when completed will contain a number of provisions relating to the con-duct of the departments carrying out reccommission. Under the rules no point of order can be made against the presence of such legislation in an appropriation bill, and this bill will be the one selected to

carry into effect the reforms prop THE SENATE CLERKS.

Their Extra Pay Still Resisted by the House. The House has disagreed in the amend ment of the Senate to the urgent defleciency bill which grants to clerks of Senators one month's extra pay. In the said, has appealed to the old adherents

conference which was held this morning the monarchy to rally to the suppor between Representatives Sayers, Liv-ington and Tannin on the part of the House and Senators Cockrill, Gorman and Cullom on the part of the Senate, t House conferees withdrew opposition several other amendments, but refused to agree to this one. The conference report was presentd to the Senate today by Sena-tor Cockrill and on his motion the Senate decided to insist further upon its amend-ment and the bill was sent back to the conferees for further negotiations.

Executive Clemency. The President has granted a pardon in the case of Franklin W. Hull of Pennsyl- filled to overflowing yesterday with excited vania, convicted of aiding and abetting the crowds of farmers who came in to hear the misappropriation of the funds of a national sentence in the case of Frank Smoot, Elias bank, and sentenced November 25, 1890, to McJuncken, Frank Starr and Harvey Pate,

"Granted. Eminent surgeons certify that an operation is necessary to save the remaining sight of this convict, one of his eyes being already blind and the other seriously affected and growing worse. They also have convinced me that if such an operation is to be successful in its results operation is to be successful in its results the patient must have more favorable sur-roundings than a prison affords. These are the reasons upon which my action in this case is based."

Silver Price in London. The price of silver in London today as re perted to the Treasury Department is \$0.6857 per ounce with the tendency down-ward. The bullion value of the silver dollar is today lower than it has ever been before

Silver Purchases. The Treasury Department yesterday pur-

being \$0.529.

chased 645,000 ounces of silver at its counter offer of 70 cents an ounce. The purchases for the month aggregate ,943,000 ounces and the offers amount to ,152,000 ounces.

Two Nominations. The President today sent the following

nominations to the Senate:

Treasury-John W. A. Strickland of New York to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York. Interior-Preston A. Griffith of Nebraska to be receiver of public moneys at Sidney,

Maj. Roche Retired.

Major J. R. Roche, paymaster U. S. A

on his own application, was placed on the

retired list today. This officer is well known in this city. He was formerly disbursing clerk in the War Department and was appointed to the pay department during the war. He is now at St. Louis, where he has been stationed for some time past

The Brick Battleship. The House committee on naval affairs today ordered a favorable report on the Senate joint resolution granting to the state of Illinois, for the use of its naval reserve the brick battleship and its armament built as a part of the naval exhibit at the

A Commission Appointed.

commission to appraise certain portions of lands in the Puyallup reservation in the state of Washington. Government Receipts Today.

THE CRANK EPIDEMIC.

Another Arrested in New York This Morning.

MEANT TO ANTICIPATE PRENDERGAST.

Went to the City to Kill the Cuban Consul.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.-Another metropolitan crank was arrested early this morn-ing at West and Courtland streets. The man was caught endeavoring to convince

him to "Woodley" as fast as possible. There he found the President awaiting him and there was general felicitation in the household over the "glad tidings."

It was expected that some of the senatorial leaders in the repeal movement would call at the White House this morning to congratulate the President, but for some unexplained reason none of them put in an appearance. It was probably owing to the fact that this is cabinet day and that as the President does not usually reach the White House until 10 o'clock, he would have no time to spare for visitors.

The cabinet met promptly at 11 o'clock, a full attendance of members, for the first time in several weeks. It is assumed that although the financial situation engrossed

to his sanity. EVIDENTLY EXPECTS TO FIGHT.

Corbett Objects to Mitchell Withdrawing His \$10,000 Stake Money.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 .- "Charley" Mitchell has left this city for Boston for the purpose, it is alleged, of drawing down the \$19,000 posted by him with "Dave" Blanch-

office of the White House as soon as the office was opened in the morning and continued their merry music all day. They were mostly from individuals. Mr. Thurber would not make any of them public. He said that they came from all parts of the country, from Maine to Texas and from New York to California. In response to a direct question he admitted that so far no congratulations had been received from Colorado or Nevsda.

WORKING ON APPROPRIATIONS.

**Bush with Corbett. If such were Mitchell's intentions he will probably be disappointed.

Manager Wm. A. Brady learned of Mitchell's trip and surmising the English pugilist's object wired "Dave" Blanchard as follows: "Expect that the stake money now in your possession posted by Corbett and Mitchell will remain untouched. Corbett has no desire to draw it down and will allow it to remain in your hands. Expect Mitchell to do likewise. Will see you tomorrow." Brady left for Boston on the midnight

AIMING AT RESTORATION.

A Grandson of Dom Pedro Will Aid the Insurgents. NEW YORK, Oct. 30.-Capt. Brown

the steamer Coleridge, which reached New York yesterday from Rio de Janeiro, brought the important information that the grandson of the late Emperor Dom Pedro, a prince of the house of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, is reported to have sailed for Brazil from Europe on the powerful

Brazilian ironclad Riachuela. The Coleridge sailed from Rio Janeiro October 6, on the day Capt. Brown states, that the leaders of the revolutionary party were calling upon adherents to str until the arrival of the grandson of their old emperor.

Admiral Mello, the insurgent leader.

announced, Capt. Brown says, that Dom Pedro's grandson is coming to lead in person the revolutionary forces. Saxe Coburg.
The Heraid's Montevideo cable says: It is reported that Dr. Mentece, the Brazilian minister to Uruguay, has been suspended. This is attributed here to the discovery of

some jobbery with members of the tionary party through the interception of one of his telegrams.

PREPARED TO LYNCH.

Illinois Farmers Determined That Murderers Should Be Punished. DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 31.-Danville was state penitentiary at Philadelphia. The President indorsed the application for parwith the murder of Farmer Henry Helmick,

> cause he resisted. The prisoners all pleaded guilty and went on the witness stand making a full confes sion. The farmers thought that Judge Birkwalter would prove lenient and give them all a penitentiary sentence. They came into town with a leader, well organized, and if their fears had proved well-founded they were determined to lynch

whom they attempted to rob and killed be-

all four of the prisoners.

Judge Birkwaher sentenced Smoot and
McJuncken to the penitentiary at Joliet for
life, and Pate and Starr to be hanged at Danville, December 8, at 1 o'clock.

The sentence meets general approval. DECK PLATES BLOWN UP. A Tremendous Eplosion on a Pacific

Steamer. VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 31.-Sunday night when about nine miles distant from Las Point on the way to San Francisco from Comox, a heavy explosion took place in the forward hold of the steamer San Mateo which had forty-two hundred tons of coal on board for the Southern Pacific Rail-

on board for the Southern Facine Railway Company.

The explosion drove up the deck plates archwise, four feet high in the center, and badly shattered them. It was soon ascertained that the steamer was making water rapidly, and she was headed for Esquimault, where she arrived vesterday mornault. mault, where she arrived yesterday

Oscar Anderson was thrown overboard but was rescued. James Anderson, anoth-er sailor, was injured about the hands. A vessel takes place today.

GOV. BOIES BREAKS DOWN.

He to Compelled to Give Up Engage ments and Go to Bed. NEW YORK, Oct. 31 .- A special from Des

Moines, Iowa, says: Governor Boies is a sick man. Instead of being the leading speaker in a big meeting which was arranged for him here last night, he is confined to his bed in his home at Waterloo, threatened with a fever, and the chances seem to be much more than ever that he may not be able to take any further part in the present campaign. He has taken a severe cold, which is complicated with bilious condition. The President has appointed John W. Renfroe of Georgia, Ross J. Alexander of pelled to make long and fatiguing trips to

Ohio and James J. Anderson of Illinois, a meet all his appointments. Louisville Has a \$75,000 Fire. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 31.-Fire evening in the ware room and factory of Bridgford & Company, manufacturers of

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